

COLUMBIA.

Saturday Morning, August 5, 1865.

The Indians.

To the West of the western borders of Missouri and Arkansas, and to the northward of the Texian boundary line, there extends a tract of country known as the Indian Territory. Stretching from the Red River on the South to the sterile regions, where the Black Feet prowl like wolves, on the extreme Northern border of the United States, this Territory comprises many thousands of square miles devoted by the Government, in days past, to the occupancy of the different Indian tribes. Here are the lands of the Cherokees from Georgia, the Florida Seminoles, and the Chickasaws from Mississippi. Here also are the hunting grounds of the wilder tribes—the Pawnees, the Sioux, the Cheyennes, and the furious Lipans. Here some of the red men have been won to the erection of houses, the tillage of fields, the use of schools, the practice of law, of religion, of social order; and others again, despising every art of the pale face, still cling to their savage ways—still dumb on the war paint, still bend the twanging bow, still hunt the buffalo for food and ravage the borders of Mexico and the States for spoil. Of these wild rovers, the Crows, the Arapahoes, the Camanches, most dreaded of all, but little more is known comparatively than of the Bengal tiger or the Russian wolf. Like wolf and tiger, they have their lairs in wild recesses where, generation after generation, they are born of savage mothers; where, generation after generation, they grow up fierce and terrible; and whence, when of full strength, they issue forth upon the homes of civilized men, fearless in their fury and remorseless in their ravages. Now and then some dim story reaches us of a mail rider "on the Plains," who never reaches his destination; of a stage load of overland passengers whose bones are left to whiten in the sun; of a puny frontier village sacked and burned, the men hewn to pieces, and the women carried off, shrieking, by smeared and brutal braves, at their horses' tails; but, as the same Providence which gives the wild beast strength seldom permits him to know his power, it seems never to have entered these savage minds to extend their depredations by concerted action. When not racing the prairie for food or stealing, "like the withered Mander," on the settlements, these wilder tribes fight one with the other, or turn their fury on their more civilized brethren. And of these—the better mannered tribes—it is more pleasant to speak, as well as more important, in view of what is hereafter to be said of late events in this Indian Territory. The Choctaws, the Cherokees, the Creeks, the Chickasaws, Osages, and some others, have, to a greater or less extent, as before said, fallen into the ways of civilized men, and in some localities present a cultivation that would not discredit an interior village in our land—the lands of this Territory being so rich as to have passed almost into a byword. It is not surprising agriculture should be the great resource of these Christianized tribes, and in this pursuit some of the tribes were aided in bygone days by many negro slaves. Thus, then, to give a general review, the Indian Territory was, at the outbreak of the late war, inhabited by wild and civilized tribes of Indians. These civilized tribes, again, were divided into slaveholding and non-slaveholding "nations," as they are termed. When hostilities commenced, most of these latter nations espoused the Union cause, while the richer nations that owned slaves—chiefly the Choctaws, Creeks, and Cherokees—sent forth their young men to fight for the South, under the leadership of Stand Watie, a great chief, who received the

commission of a Brigadier-General in the Confederate service. Cunningly holding aloof from either side, the savage tribes came down alike upon the borders of the North-western States and the frontiers of the South—murdering, robbing and burning with great impartiality. The reader will doubtless remember those atrocities committed, in particular, on the borders of Minnesota, and to prevent and punish which Gen. John Pope was sent thither by the Government. That an equal amount of damage was not done to Texas and Arkansas is doubtless, due to the fact that the organized Indian forces on either side lay between those borders and the wild tribes. In this way matters went on in the Indian nation till the surrender, when Brigs. Gen. Stand Watie surrendered, on the 23d of June last, to two officers of the United States army, appointed for that purpose by Major Gen. Herron. The terms of the surrender are, that Stand Watie and his men are to receive protection from the United States, especially against those Indians lately in that service, till a Great Council of all the Indian nations can be called. Stand Watie having promised to bring up his Cherokees, and they, Pitchee, undertaking to procure the presence of the Choctaws; it was agreed between these chiefs and Gen. Herron's commissioners that a further effort should be made to bring all the tribes—savage and civilized—into a general convention. It is understood that the wild tribes have consented to follow the lead of their more civilized brethren, and a Great Council has been appointed to be held at a place called Armstrong's Academy, in the Choctaw Nation, on the first of September next. Fifty thousand Indians, it is said, will be present—from the Choctaw in his broadcloth suit, to the greasy, staring Lipan—and the Government is to furnish rations for their accommodation. The great objects sought to be accomplished by this meeting are, in brief, to recognize the abolition of slavery, to lead the flocks growing out of the war to secure exemption, if possible, from confiscation of lands to obtain assurances of good conduct from the roving tribes, and to adopt such other measures as may promote the general welfare of all the red men, and bring them into a lasting unity with the whites. General Herron's commissioners, Lieut. Col. Matthews and Adjutant Vance, represent the Indians as quietly settling down, and as, to all appearance, disposed to act in good faith in reference to the holding of their Great Council. Should it eventually half the good the commissioners seem to expect from its session, the whole country will have reason to congratulate itself on the result—and especially those border regions that have been so long and so mercilessly victimized by Indian cruelty, duplicity and violence.

SWIFT TRAVEL TO EUROPE.—A company, we learn, composed of some among the prominent ship-owners of New York city, have now under consideration several plans for the building of four superb steamers, of 8,000 tons each, to be propelled by engines of 2,500 horse power, working two paddle wheels of the usual kind and two screw propellers, so that, in case of derangement of either set of machinery, the other set shall continue working without material impediment in the speed of the vessel. These vessels are to be capable of carrying 2,500 passengers, at the variable fares of \$25, \$50 and \$75, according to amount of accommodation required, between that city and Bristol, England. Meats are to be furnished on board, the same as at any restaurant, and passengers can either eat or let it alone, as it may please them. The passage to Europe, it is believed, at eighteen miles an hour, will be made in seven days, while the great length of the vessels (nearly 600 feet) will over-reach or materially control the waves, and prevent that terrible pitching motion that is more or less the dread of all sea-going travelers.

A CHEAP PLACE TO LIVE IN.—The *La Scur* (Minnesota) *Statesman*, of the 12th instant, says:

Wheat is selling in this place at sixty cents per bushel, corn seventy to eighty, oats seventy-five to eighty, eggs ten cents per dozen, butter ten to twelve cents per pound, and green peas one dollar and fifty cents per bushel; beer "two and half cents a glass."

Governor Parsons estimates that 122,000 Alabamians were engaged in the war, of whom 10,000 are dead and disabled.

Crop Prospects for 1865.

The wheat harvest having commenced in some portions of the country—in the South, by this time, it is wholly gathered—many are already calculating the yield of all the cereal crops, with reference to the effect on general trade. We believe it to be almost without precedent that accounts from all parts of the country are so uniformly favorable. The same forms of expression are used everywhere, only varied a little to suit each locality, such as "the wheat looks finely," "the prospect was never better," "there is promise of more than an average yield," &c. This is true in a special sense of the Eastern States, and so literally that it would be useless to name any particular section. In Maine, as we are informed by the latest mail, the hay crop is enormous, and the crop of potatoes is expected to yield 8,000,000 bushels.

In the West, a few days ago, alarm began to be felt respecting the prevalence of drought, but copious rains fell just in season to flush every lip of complaint. Unless great changes take place soon, the farmers will be more abundantly rewarded for their toil than for several years past. For this they are partly indebted to the wonderful results of machine labor, and also the strenuous efforts made to plant a wide area, in anticipation of the continuance of the war. They were enabled to accomplish much more in this direction, from the fact that, as a general rule, the agricultural classes had realized high prices for previous crops of grain, for their live stock, wool, cheese, etc., and felt like expending liberally in the employment of labor. From our own State of New York, excepting a feeble complaint about hogs, the intelligence is all that could be desired.

From the Southern States, accounts are depending enough, but much better than were received a few weeks ago. Wheat is likely to yield abundantly, having, to a great extent, displaced other crops less valuable as a means of subsistence.

The whole land, therefore, seems to rejoice in the smiles of a kind Providence. *Journal of Commerce.*

The crops throughout Wisconsin are in excellent condition, and the weather has been remarkably fine for harvesting during the past three or four days. The wheat crop exceeds anything we have seen since 1850.

Reports in regard to the effect of the recent rains in Indiana and Illinois show that winter wheat in Northern Indiana is badly damaged, and has grown in such in some parts of Illinois, particularly about McLean and the adjoining counties. Spring wheat has been injured considerably in the Northern part of the State; but a week of good weather would insure a heavy yield. In Wisconsin and Iowa, the crops are not damaged to any extent. The barley crop is badly injured.

From the London correspondent of the *New York Times* we make the annexed extract:

"The close of the war in America has been a great disaster to Bombay, in the East Indies. It reminds one of the philosophical experiment of striking a ivory ball and seeing another fly off from the opposite side. Bombay, on the other side of the world, feels the commotion in the sudden cessation of hostilities more than London. Of course, London's turn is coming, for the failure of half the commercial houses in Bombay, cannot but affect their English correspondents. The rise in cotton, and the immense influx of money to pay for it, had caused such a fever of speculation as the East had never known. All kinds of joint stock companies were formed, and shares, which cost £500, went up to £15,000. The news of Gen. Lee's surrender sent down the price of cotton one-half, and exploded all these wonderful speculations. The Pharisees are in mourning—there is darkness. Gen. Grant little thought that when his artillery compelled the evacuation of Richmond, there was a city on the other side of the planet on which his batteries rained ruin."

But the cotton question is far from settled yet, and the great doubt as to the American production hinders all calculation. Before the war, England paid \$38,000 a year for cotton, of which £24,000 went to the United States. Now, for a half supply, she pays nearly double that amount—say £60,000. China, Japan and India—from which so much was expected—are practical failures. The best they can do is to supply limited quantities of an inferior article at double the price. Egypt does a little better, but not enough. If labor can be re-organized in the South so as to produce cotton in former quantities and at former prices, America may again have the monopoly and supply the world."

How A REBEL PREACHER WAS RECEIVED IN CHICAGO.—A despatch from Chicago to the *Cincinnati Gazette*, on the 17th, says:

Rev. John W. Pratt, Professor in the University of Alabama, at Tuscaloosa, preached in the Central Presbyterian Church last evening. In introducing him, Rev. Mr. Brown, pastor of the church, rose and said: "Rev. John W. Pratt, Professor in the University of Alabama, at Tuscaloosa, will preach to you this evening. Professor Pratt was an old and intimate friend of mine in years gone by. He was a secessionist, but an honest one, and on principle. Professor Pratt preached this evening at my special request. He consented reluctantly, fearing you would not be willing to hear him, but I told him that as the rebellion was over and they had submitted to the authority of the Government, and as he was now from heart a loyal Union man, there was not a man or woman of any congregation but would welcome him, and gladly hear his preach. If I am correct in this judgment will you please assent to it by arising to your feet."

Instantly the congregation rose to their feet, and it was easy to see by the light in the eyes of the men and women that the welcome was from the heart. The Professor rose and felt it. His sermon was one of great ability and beauty of diction, and was delivered with earnest eloquence. In his sermon he said: "I was honest. I thought we were right, and put my all, of money, power and influence, into the Confederacy. But the Confederacy is gone; the theory of secession is exploded; slavery is dead, and I am content. God now we need discipline and punishment, and has disciplined and punished us. I think we shall now be a better, happier, and more progressive people than heretofore."

REPAIRS OF ROUTE OF TRAVEL.—We are advised that the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad will be fully repaired and opened for traffic during the present or early next week. This work has been prosecuted with commendable energy, and the re-opening of the road will draw into the hands of our merchants a large amount of produce that has for more than a year been awaiting a market, and so stimulate the business of the town.

The Charleston papers contain an advertisement of the re-opening of the North-eastern Railroad during its whole length.

The Wilmington and Manchester Road, connecting with the Charlotte and Florence, and forming the old established through route between this city and the South, will be fully repaired and re-opened to the public in about thirty days. A very large force of workmen is employed upon this line, and no efforts are being spared to expedite its completion.

A notice appears elsewhere in this paper, calling a meeting of the stockholders of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, preparatory to putting them in a position to receive their line back from the Government. We understand that the Government has signified its readiness to turn this road over to the company, whenever the company shall be qualified, under the terms of the Amnesty Proclamation, to receive it.

Thus, probably within sixty days at farthest, all our lines of travel will be re-established, and Wilmington will once more be upon the great highway from the North to the South, and on the line over which the great through mails are transported. Thus will our business receive a new impetus, and prosperity indeed will dawn upon us. *[Wilmington Herald.]*

NEW YORK CITY AS A RESIDENCE.—The *New York Times* is making some ugly confessions in regard to the city in which it is printed. It says:

To the great body of mechanics, craftsmen, artisans, workmen and laborers—to the vast and dominant multitudes whose earnings range from ten to eighteen and twenty dollars a week—in other words, to four-fifths of its entire population—New York furnishes the worst place of residence in America—the worst as regards suitable household apartments, the worst as regards health for adults and children, as regards streets and markets, supplies and economy, air and cleanliness, and as regards the preservation of public and domestic morals. We do not speak at this time of the slums and shams and cellars in which the lowest forms of depravity fester and rot.

The *Pittsburg Post* says there is a well known resident of that city who is seventy years of age, and has a physician's certificate that he has not been sober for forty years.

Local Items.

We have been requested to state that the Rev. Mr. Pringle will officiate to-morrow (Sunday) in the Baptist Church. The congregation of Christ Church, the congregation usually worshipping in that house, and the public generally, are invited to attend.

Don't be deceived by the old fashioned bonnet attached to Mrs. Smith's advertisement. Just go and see her new sort of jockies, etc.

We would inform our friends through this upper part of the State, that our regularly authorized agent, Mr. T. P. Purse, will visit Newberry and Greenville Court House next week, on business connected with the *Phoenix*, and will receive and receipt for subscriptions, etc.

We invite attention to the advertisement of new goods, just opened by Mr. Cartmell, in Redden's row. If Mr. C. keeps up the old reputation, of which we have no doubt, his articles will be well on.

Our old friend John Smith, also, has advertised some choice articles in the *Phoenix*.

To Travelers.—C. T. Pool's back line connects with the Hope Station, immediately upon the arrival of the down train, and will convey passengers safely and securely to Columbia; it will also carry passengers from Columbia to Hope Station, in time to take the train the same day for Greenville.

Dr. P. M. Palmer. The numerous friends of Dr. Benjamin M. Palmer, in this State, will be pleased to read the following notice of his reception on his return to the city of his adoption, where he was, on the evening of the 1st inst., received at the residence of the Rev. Mr. C. T. Pool, by a large and distinguished company of ladies and gentlemen, which have always highly distinguished him.

Our Church, it is said, the *Phoenix* of the 17th, were very largely attended, and, particularly the First Presbyterian Church, where Dr. P. M. Palmer, is famous for his eloquence in other days, held forth as one who had returned from his wanderings to become again a teacher and guide. It was soon apparent that during his absence the Doctor had lost none of those powerful gifts which he had so long and so nobly used. He preached, however, to be more than a preacher, and his words were full of power, which were met by a large and enthusiastic audience. With an humble home he looked up to the law of prayer which he used to pray, and with gentle persistence he called for a revival of the cause of prayer. He had, in his own mind, and had experienced, would be so far as satisfied as to his own better than ever before for the responsible duties of a chapel minister. He thought of his death in the general affliction, the angel of death had visited his household, and as he looked to the end of the world, he was not alone, and the waters of life were in the midst of the world. As for the dead past he, for some time, was anxious to lift it away in the solemn words, "Henceforth no word should come from his mouth, such as was most for a humble servant in the temple of his God and King. Wherever he called to minister in the land of his birth and of his love, he would emulate the example of Paul the Apostle, in his preaching Christ and him crucified, and his power should be the sign of the Holy Spirit, and on earth, and good will to all men."

TAXATION IN THE SOUTH.—How taxes shall be collected in the Southern States, until the distress occasioned by the war is in some measure alleviated, is a subject that already excites some inquiry. The *Philadelphia North American*, having heretofore laid considerable stress upon the necessity of proceeding at once to make the South pay her full share of the national debt and expenses of carrying on the Government, now asks the attention of reflecting men to the obstacles which seem to interfere with this policy and which we should strive to overcome, as well for our own sake as for that of our common country. Our contemporary assists in the examination by specifying some of these obstacles, such as the suspense in which the title to all landed property is involved by the Confiscation Act; the terrible havoc of war; the desolation caused by armies and guerrillas; the exactions of the Confederate Government, etc. That the condition shall not become more aggravated, President Johnson is urged to prohibit, under severe penalties, all seizures of the property of civilians, except under due process of law. The editor says: "We have looked in vain for some effort to show how, under all these ways of pauperization and impoverishment, the South can be brought to a condition to sustain her share of the burdens of taxation. No one even makes the effort to show that such a result can be reached by such means." *Augusta Constitutionalist.*

The vertebral neck bones of the assassin John Wilkes Booth, which were shattered by the pistol bullet that caused his death, are now on exhibition among the other surgical curiosities of the war, at the Army Medical Museum, in Washington, D. C.

Dogs in Texas are trained by putting them with the sheep when they are blind puppies and rearing them with the lambs. The dogs are regularly fed at a certain hour in the evening, and so never fail to bring the flock in at the right time.